Mechanic's Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER, Honor and Shame from no condition rise; Act well your part there all the Honor lies. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY A MECHANIC'S WIFE.

Mr. Editor: Presuming you take an interest in the Ladies as well as Gentlemen's department of human society; I take the liberty to offer the following thoughts on the proper education of females; hoping to elicit more extended communications from some of your more talented correspondents.

The question what constitutes the education of a lady, may be considered somewhat stale; but nevertheless, is just as important. The term education, has so long been considered as meaning that knowledge altogether derived from books; that persons have become fixed in this habit of thought, although so grossly absurd. Taken in its real and practical sense; it comprehends the whole business of life. How often we hear the observation, when a young lady leaves the boarding school, that she has completed her education: when, perhaps, she has spent years in acquiring a *superficial* knowledge of that, which can never be of any practical advantage in subsequent life. Let no one from the preceding remarks suppose I am undervaluing a thorough book education: far from it. No person can value it more highly than myself. I do not consider any person qualified for the cares of domestic life even in the kitchen; who is destitute of some knowledge derived from books. But in these days of refinement, how many young ladies know anything of the *superintendence* even of the duties of domestic life? And for what but these, with all responsibilities connected with them, were they created? For what was woman made, but to be a "help meet" for man? And what man of sense, intelligence, and refinement, would consider a young lady as properly educated, who was destitute of these accomplishments? Accomplishments they may indeed be called, because so rarely found. And why are these employments considered so degrading, when, in truth, every young lady ought to feel herself degraded, who does not study and practice them, as thoroughly and intently as she would an abstruse science; that is until she understands them. The fault, no doubt, lies in the training of our young girls in early life. I have seen them driven, literally so, to the harp, or guitar, or piano, even when they had no natural capacity for these accomplishments. When they seemed to dread the coming of their teacher; and have felt that time and money were too valuable, to be thus wasted. For what possible advantage can it be to such persons. Would not lessons in domestic economy, as much lighten the cares of the mother while under the paternal roof, as much increase their usefulness, and as much enhance the happiness of their husbands? It is indeed surprising that mothers will be so injudicious as to permit, nay even urge their daughters to these employments, in the place of such knowledge, as will prepare them for the high destinies, and responsibilities for which our creator designed them, and which will not cease through a long eternity. What, I ask can be the characters of our future Statesmen, and National Legislators, if mothers destitute of every acquirement, that can make their home happy, are to be the formers of such characters. Said a lady in this city not long since, a lady of taste and refinement, "How I regret that I did not train my daughters to domestic duties. They are now marrying a mortification to themselves, and of course to myself, for my negligence."

Who does not know among the change and vicissitudes of fortune to which this country especially is subject; that no young lady is exempt from the *possibility* of being obliged to perform, even her *kitchen duties* with her own hands. Let no one be alarmed at the suggestion. Many a one, reared in all the delicacies, and refinements which wealth could procure; has been driven to the necessity; and would it not be well for all to prepare for emergencies like this.

Let no one accuse me of disregarding female accomplishments I would be the last to do so. Every young lady should cultivate them as much as practicable, without infringing on actual duties. They greatly increase the sum of human happiness. But, that they should be cultivated, to the almost utter abandonment of superior and practical duties, is indeed a sad and fatal mistake.

What man of time taste and refinement, possessing the greatest passion for music, would not find more real happiness, in returning from his morning toil, perhaps with an unexpected guest to dinner, would not realise more substantial enjoyment, to find his dishes on the table prepared with taste and economy, by her own superintendence at least, then to find his wife seated at the piano, with a badly prepared dinner, left entirely to the supervision of the servants let parents, especially *mothers*, look to those things and decide, what kind of Education is requisite for fitting their daughters for usefulness in life; as well as that preparation necessary for a happy Eternity. *Utica*, 1847.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

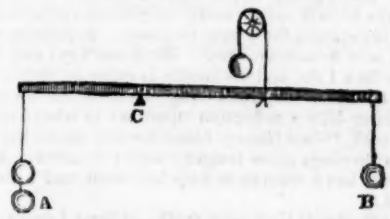
MECHANICS.—No. 3.

Of the Mechanical Powers.

The mechanical powers comprehend such simple machines as are useful in comparing the velocity of various bodies, and impressing on them at pleasure a greater or lesser degree of their power; such as making a great weight overcome a smaller one. By any of these powers, we may cause a weight of one pound, by moving through the space of ten feet, raise another of ten pounds through one foot, or *vice versa*. But none of the mechanical powers will be able to move a weight of ten pounds through eleven feet; nor by a single pound moving through a space of nine feet are we able to raise a weight of ten pounds through the space of one foot; so that the mechanical powers cannot make any absolute increase of the power applied; they can merely alter the velocity of that power, and thus transfer it either to a larger or smaller body at pleasure. The whole practical part of mechanics depends upon this principle.

The mechanical powers are six in number—namely, the lever, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge, the pully, and the screw.

Of the Lever.



The lever is the most simple of all the mechanical powers, and is generally only a straight bar of wood or iron, supported by a prop, as in the preceeding figure:

The weight to be raised is suspended at short arm of the lever A; and exactly in the inverse proportion of the distance of the weight from the fulcrum, or prop C, is the quantity of weight at B, necessary to keep it in equilibrio. Thus, if the weight at A be distant one foot, or one inch (for it signifies nothing which,) from the prop, it will require an equal weight placed at the same distance on the other side to balance it; that is, if the prop were placed equidistant between where it is at present and the end to which the two balls are suspended. But where it is now placed, it only requires half the quantity of weight to keep it in equilibrio; and if it were removed a tenth part nearer the center, then only one-third will be required to balance it. It must

still be remembered, however, that, if the lever is put in motion, the small or single weight must move through a space ten times as great as that through which the large one passes; so that, in point of fact, there is not any acquisition of power by means of the lever, although it is one of the instruments most commonly used in mechanics, and extremely serviceable in loosening stones in quarries, or in raising great weights to a small distance from the ground; after which, they may be elevated to greater heights by machines. The figure above, represents the most simple application of the lever.

The weight to be raised is a log of wood; the lever or handspoke is in the hand of the man; a stone is laid on the ground to act as a proper fulcrum; the log of wood is to be raised and suspended at the short arm of the lever, on that portion of it which extends beyond the stone.

In making experiments with this sort of lever, it is necessary either to have the short arm greatly thicker than the long one, so that it may exactly balance the longer end, that portion of it which extends beyond the fulcrum, or a weight must be appended to it exactly sufficient to keep it in equilibrio, otherwise no accuracy can be expected in the experiments.

To be continued.

SALLY LYON'S FIRST AND LAST VISIT TO THE ALE HOUSE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When Sally Lester gave her hand in marriage to Ralph Lyon, she was a delicate, timid girl of eighteen, who had passed the spring-time of life happily beneath her father's roof. To her, care, anxiety and trouble were yet strangers. The first few years of her married life passed happily—for Ralph was one of the kindest of husbands, and suffered his wife to lean upon him so steadily, that the native strength of her own character remained undeveloped.

Ralph Lyon was an industrious mechanic, who always had steady work and good wages. Still, he did not seem to get ahead as others did, notwithstanding Sally was a frugal wife, and did all her own work, instead of putting him to the expense of help in the family. Of course, this being the case, it was evident that there was a leak somewhere, but where it was neither Ralph nor his wife could tell.

"Thomas Jones has bought a piece of ground next to his cottage," said Ralph one day to Sally, "and says that next year he hopes to be able to put up a small frame house, big enough for them to live in. He paid sixty dollars for the lot, and it is at least quarter of an acre. He is going to put it all in garden this spring, and says he will raise enough to give him potatoes, and other vegetables for a year to come. It puzzles me to know how he saves money. He doesn't get any better wages than I do, and his family is quite as large."

"I am sure," returned Sally, who felt that there was something like a reflection upon her in what her husband said, "that Nancy Jones doesn't spend her husband's earnings more frugally than I do mine. Every week she has a woman to help her wash, and I do it all myself."

"I am sure it isn't your fault—at least I don't think it is," replied Ralph; "but something is wrong somewhere. I don't spend anything at all, except for a glass or two every day, and a little tobacco; and this, of course, could'nt make the difference."

Sally said nothing. A few glasses a day and tobacco, she knew, must cost something, though, like her husband, she did not believe it would make the difference of buying a quarter of an acre of ground, and building a snug cottage in the course of a few years.

Let us see how this is. Perhaps we can find out the leak that wasted the substance of Ralph Lyon. He never drank less than three glasses a day, and sometimes four; and his tobacco cost, for smoking and chewing, just twelve and a half cents a week. Now, how much would all this amount to? Why, to just sixty-five dollars a year, provided but three glasses a day were taken, and nothing was spent in treating a friend. But the limit was not always observed, and the consequence was, that, take the year through, at least eighty dollars were spent in drinking, smoking, and chewing. Understanding this, the thing is very plain. In four years, eighty dollars saved in each year would give the handsome sum of three hundred and twenty dollars. Thomas Jones neither drank, smoked, nor chewed, and, consequently, not only saved money enough in a few years to build himself a snug little house, but could afford, during the time, to let his wife have a washerwoman to help her every week, and to dress much more comfortably than Sally Lyon had been able to do.

The difference in the condition of the two families sets Mrs. Lyon to thinking very seriously about the matter, and thinking and calculating soon made the cause quite plain to her. It was the drinking and the smoking. But with a discovery of the evil did not come a cheering consciousness of its easy removal. How could she ask Ralph to give up his glass and his tobacco, to both of which he seemed so strongly wedded. He worked hard for his money, and if he chose to enjoy it in that way, she had no heart to interfere with him. But from the time that Ralph discovered how well his neighbor Jones was getting along, while he, like a horse in a mill had been toiling and sweating for years, and yet stood in the same place, he became dissatisfied, and often expressed his dissatisfaction to Sally, at the same time declaring his inability to tell where all the money he earned went to.

At length Sally ventured to hint at the truth. But Ralph met it with—

"Pooh! nonsense! Don't tell me that a glass of liquor, now and then, and a bit of tobacco are going to make all the difference. It isn't reasonable. Besides, I work very hard, and I ought to have a little comfort with it. When I'm tired, a glass warms me up, and make me bright again; and I'm sure I could'nt do with out my pipe."

"I don't ask you to do so, Ralph," replied Sally.—"I only said what I did that you might see why we could not save money like our neighbor Jones. I am sure I am very careful in our expenses, and I havn't bought myself a new gown for a long time, although I am very bare of clothes."

The way in which Ralph replied to his wife's suggestion of the cause of the evil complained of, determined her to say no more; and as he felt some conviction on the subject, which he was not willing to admit, he was ever afterward silent about the unaccountable way in which his money went.

In about the same ratio that the external condition of Thomas Jones improved, did that of Ralph Lyon grow worse and worse. From not being able to save any thing, he gradually began to fall in debt. When quarter-day came round, there was generally several dollars wanting to make up the rent; and their landlord with much grumbling on his part, was compelled to wait for the balance some two or three weeks beyond the due-day. At length the quarter-day found Ralph with nothing laid by for his rent. Somehow or other he was not able to earn as much, from sickness, and days lost from other causes; and what he did earn appeared to melt away like snow in the sunshine.

Poor Mrs. Lyon felt very miserable at the aspect of things; more especially, as in addition to the money squandered at the ale-house by her husband, he often came home intoxicated. The grief to her was more severe, from the fact that she loved Ralph tenderly, notwithstanding his errors. When he came home in liquor, she did not chide him, nor did she say anything to him about it when he was sober; for then he appeared so ashamed and cut down, that she could not find it in her heart to utter a single word.

One day she was alarmed by a message from Ralph that he had been arrested, while at his work, for debt, by his landlord, who was going to throw him in jail. They now owed him over twenty dollars. The idea of her husband being thrown into a jail was terrible to poor Mrs. Lyon. She asked a kind neighbor to take care of her children for her, and then putting on her bonnet, she almost flew to the magistrate's office.—There was Ralph with an officer by his side ready to remove him to prison.

"You shan't take my husband to jail," she said, wildly, when she saw the real aspect of things, clinging fast hold of Ralph. "Nobody shall take him to jail."

"I am sorry, my good woman," said the magistrate, "to do so, but it can't be helped. The debt must be paid, or your husband will have to go to jail, I have no discretion in the matter. Can you find means to pay the debt? If not, perhaps you had better go and see your landlord; you may prevail on him to wait a little longer for his money, and not send your husband to jail."

"Yes, Sally, do go and see him," said Ralph; "I am sure he will relent when he sees you."

Mrs. Lyon let go the arm of her husband, and, darting from the office, ran at full speed to the house of their landlord.

"Oh, sir!" she exclaimed, "you cannot, you will not send my husband to jail."

"I both can and will," was the gruff reply. "A man who drinks up his earnings as he does, and then, when quarter day comes, can't pay his rent, deserves to go to jail."

"But, sir consider—"

"Don't talk to me, woman! If you have the money for the rent, I will take it, and let your husband go free; if not, the quicker you leave here the better.

It was vain, she saw, to strive with the hard-hearted man, whose face was like iron. Hurriedly leaving his house she hastened back to the office, but her husband was not there. In her absence he had been removed to prison. When Mrs. Lyon fully understood this, she made no remark, but turned from the magistrate and walked home with a firm step. The weakness of the woman was giving way to the quickening energies of the wife, whose husband was in prison, and could not be released except by her efforts. On entering her house, she went to her drawers and took there-from a silk dress, but little worn, a mother's present when she was married; a good shawl, that she had bought from her own earnings when a happy maiden; a few articles of jewelry, that had not been worn for years, most of them presents from Ralph before they had stood at the bridal altar, and sundry other things that could best be dispensed with. These she took to a pawn-broker's and obtained an advance of fifteen dollars. She had two dollars in the house, which made seventeen, the balance of the required sum she borrowed from two or three of her neighbors, and then hurried off to obtain her husband's release.

For a time the rigid proceedings of the landlord proved a useful lesson to Ralph Lyon. He worked more steadily, and was rather more careful of his earnings. But this did not last a great while. Appetite, long indulged, was strong; and he soon returned to his old habits.

The shock the imprisonment of her husband produced, awoke Mrs. Lyon to the necessity of doing something to increase their income. All that he brought home each week was scarcely sufficient to buy food; and it would be clear that there would be nothing with which to pay rent when next quarter-day came round, unless it should be the product of her own exertions.—Plain sewing was obtained by Mrs. Lyon, and an additional labor of three or four hours in the twenty-four added to her already over tasked body. Instead of feeling rebuked at this, the besotted husband only perceived in it a license for him to use his own earnings more freely, thus making his poor wife's condition really worse than it was before.

Things, instead of getting better, grew worse, year after year. The rent Mrs. Lyons managed always to pay; for the fear of seeing her husband carried off to jail was ever before her eyes, stimulating her to constant exertion; but down, down, down they went steadily and surely, and the light of hope faded daily, and grew dimmer and dimmer before the eyes of the much enduring wife and mother. Amid all, her patience was wonderful. She never spoke angrily to Ralph, but strove, rather, always to appear cheerful before him. If he was disposed to talk, she would talk with him, and humor his mood of mind; if he was gloomy and silent, she would intrude nothing upon him calculated to fret his temper; if he complained, she tried to soothe him. But it availed nothing. The man was in a charmed circle and every impulse tended to throw him into the centre where ruin awaited him.

At last even the few dollars she had received every week from her husband's earnings ceased to come into her hands. The wretched man worked little over half his time, and drank up all that he made. Even the amount of food that the entire product of Mrs. Lyon's labor would procure, was barely sufficient to satisfy the hunger of her family. The clothes of her children soon began to hang in tatters about them; her own garments were faded, worn, and patched; and every thing about the house that had not been sold to pay rent, was in a dilapidated condition. Still, there had been no unkind word, not even a remonstrance from the much-enduring wife.

Matters at last reached a climax. Poor Mrs. Lyon had not been able to get any thing to do for a week, and all supplies of food, except a little meal, were exhausted. An anxious day had closed, and at night-fall the mother made some hasty-pudding for the children, which was eaten with a little milk. This consumed her entire store. She had four children, the two eldest she put to bed, but kept the two youngest, one five years old, and the other three, up with her. She moved about with a firmer step than usual, and her lips were tightly closed, as if she had made up her mind to do something, from which, under ordinary circumstances, she would have shrank.

After the older children had been put to bed, she made the two younger ones draw near to the hearth, upon which a few brands were burning, and warm themselves as well as the feeble heat emitted by the almost exhausted fire would permit. Then she wrapped each around with a piece of an old shawl, and after putting on her bonnet, she took them by the hands and left the house. It was a chilly night in winter. The wind swept coldly along the streets, piercing through the thin garments of the desperate mother, who was leading forth her tender little ones on some strange, unnatural errand. But she shrank not in the blast, but walked rapidly along, almost dragging the children after her. At length she stopped before the window of an ale-house, and standing on tip toe, looked over the red curtain that shaded half the window, and concealed the inmates from the view of passers by. Within she saw her husband sitting comfortably by a table, a glass by his side, and a pipe in his mouth. Half a dozen pot companions were sitting around, and all seemed enjoying themselves well.

Mrs. Lyon remained without only a few moments; then taking hold of the door walked firmly in, and without appearing to notice her husband, went up to the bar and called for three glasses of brandy. After doing this, she seated herself at a table near by her husband. Great, of course, was the surprise of Lyon at this apparition. He jumped from his chair and stood before his wife, just as she had taken her seat at the table, saying, in an undertone, as he did so—

"For Heaven's sake, Sally! what brings you here?"

"It is very lonesome at home, Ralph," she replied, in a calm but sad voice. "Our wood is all gone, and it is cold there. I am your wife, and there is no company for me like yours. I will go any where to be with you. I am willing to come even here."

"But, Sally, to think of your coming to such a place as this."

"If it is pleasant to you, it shall be so to me. Any where that my husband goes, surely I can go. God has joined us together as one, and nothing should divide us."

By this time the three glasses of brandy that Mrs. Lyon had called for were placed before her on the table.

"Bring another glass," said Mrs. Lyon calmly, "my husband will drink with us."

"Sally, are you mad?" ejaculated Ralph.

"Mad, to go with my husband? Why should you say that, Ralph? Drink, children," she added turning to her two little ones, and placing a glass of unadulterated brandy before them. "It will do you good." As Sally said this, she lifted her own glass to her lips.

"Surely, you're not going to drink that?" said Ralph.

"Why not? You drink to forget sorrow; and if brandy have that effect, I am sure no living creature needs it more than I do. Besides, I have eaten nothing to-day, and need something to strengthen me."

"Saying this, she sipped the burning liquid, and smacking her lips, looked up into her husband's face and smiled.

"It warms to the very heart, Ralph," she said. "I feel better already." Then turning to the children, whose glasses remained untouched before them, she said to the astonished little ones.

"Drink, my children! It is very good."

"Woman! are you mad? My children shall not touch it;" and he lifted the glasses from the table and handed them to one of the company that had crowded around to witness this strange scene.

"Why not?" said the wife, in the calm tone with which she had at first spoken "If it is good for you, it is good for your wife and children. It will put these dear ones to sleep and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. To you it is fire and food and bed and clothing—all these we need, and you will surely not withhold them from us."

"By this time Ralph was less under the influence of liquor than he had drank as freely as ever through the day. Taking hold of his wife's arm, he said in a kind voice, for he began to think that her mind was really wandering.

"Come, Sally, let us go home."

"Why should we go, Ralph?" she replied, keeping her seat. "There is no fire at home, but it is warm and comfortable here. There is no food there, but here is plenty to eat and to drink. I don't wonder that you liked this place better than home, and I am sure I would rather stay here."

The drunken husband was confounded. He knew not what to do or to say. The words of his wife smote him to the heart; for she uttered a stunning rebuke that could not be gainsaid. He felt a choking sensation, and his trembling knees bore heavily against each other.

"Sally," he said, after a pause, in an altered and very earnest tone—"I know it is more comfortable here than it is at home, but I am going home, and I intend staying there. Won't you go with me and try to make it as comfortable as it used to be? The change is all my fault, I know; but it shall be my fault no longer.—Here, once and forever, I solemnly pledge myself before God never again to drink the poison that has made me more than half a brute, and beggared my poor family. Come, Sally! Let us hurry away from here; the very air oppresses me. Come, in Heaven's name! come!"

Quickly, as if an electric shock had startled her, did Mrs. Lyon spring from her seat, as her husband uttered the last word, and lay hold of his arm with an eager grasp.

"The Lord in heaven be praised!" she said, solemnly, "for it is his work. Yes, come! Let us go quickly. There will again be light, and fire, and food in our dwelling. Our last days may yet be our best days."

Lifting each a child from the floor, the husband and wife left that den of misery with as hasty steps as Christian's when he fled from the city of destruction.

The hopeful declaration of Mrs. Lyon proved indeed true. There was soon light, and fire, and food again in that cheerless dwelling; and the last days of Ralph and his family have proved to be their best days. He has never since tasted the tempting cup, and finds that it is a very easy matter to save one or two dollars a week, and yet live very comfortably.

The scene in the ale house is never alluded to by either the husband or wife. They take no pleasure in looking back—prefering, rather, to look forward with hope. When it is thought of by either, it is something as a man who has endured a painful operation to save his life, thinks of the intense suffering he then endured.

☞ A letter from Konigsberg, (Prussia) dated June 10, says that the police has just notified the Israelites of that city, that they will not be allowed to carry out the decision they had formed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This prohibition is founded on a ministerial rescript which expressly forbids any alteration in the forms of the Jewish worship.

☞ Here we have something that strikes our fancy, and that we think will please our readers. It will be seen that it is a veritable history, so far as it goes, of the war on the Rio Grande, "done" into rhyme in the old ballad style. It is free from bias, as every history should be, and tells the truth. Herein lieth one of its chief merits. We cordially welcome to our columns this rhyming historian, and shall be on the *qui vive* for Canto II.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

ROUGH AND READY.

A Tremendous Doggrell, in which is contained a verritable History of the war upon the Rio Grande.

"Earl Douglass on a milk white steed,
Most like a Baron bold,
Rode foremost of this company,
Whose armour shone like gold."—(Chevy Chase.)

Canto I.

I

Now for a stirring ballad a brisk array of rhymes,
Which being purely modern will smack of olden times,
Though we may not sing of Percy, or of the Douglass bold,
We'll find a hero ready, and rough as those of old.
It chanced upon the border, and yet not quite by chance,
A motley host was gathered with musket, sword and lance;
Now this was on the border, hold! not of Chevy Chase,
But of the "Lone Star" region, by far the largest place.

II

Now my revered relation, you'll not guess who I am,
Although I should acknowledge his name is "Uncle Sam,"
Was filled with apprehension and trembled with alarm,
To see his young adopted thus in the way of harm;
Appointing Gen. Taylor to the supreme command,
He soon despatched an army to watch the Rio Grande,
To occupy that region, defenceless, lone, and wild,
And keep the soil of Texas from foemen undefiled.

III

As the waters of the river, were not se deep and wide
As those of the Atlantic, a voyage to the side
On which was posted Taylor with his few hundred men
Arista and his thousands deemed very hopeful then;
So with its flags and bugles that motley host went o'er
To win eternal glory upon the other shore,
And as the fates would have it, this at the season fell
When most of Taylor's army, "were out" at Isabel.

IV

Then eager to encircle his brow with wreaths of fame,
To make in awe and wonder, the world breathe out his name,
Arista strongly posted his powerful array
On the field of Palo Alto, right in Rough and Ready's way;
And there in lofty grandeur awaited with a frown
For the baggage laden Yankees returning to fort Brown.
Soon appeared the Yankee column, and at a single view
Became at once apparent the work that it must do.

V

Then making dispositions to clear away the path
Rough and ready gave the order with a slight degree of wrath,
For his cannon to unlimber, his infantry to wheel,
And prick the hostile masses, with the brightest kind of steel.
The rough use of the sabre, Rancheros ill could brook,
Of infantry the lancers liked not the bristling look;
And the vet'ran foemen sadly began to reel and rock
Where Ringold's awful cannon poured in their dreadful shock.

VI

Then all at once Arista looking round began to find
His gallant thousands scattering like chaff before the wind,
Convinced that he was fighting on an unlucky day
The prudent leader vanished, as vanished his array.
On the field of Palo Alto, for every Yankee slain,
Ten of his motly forces were stretched upon the plain.
Then posting at La Palma, with reinforcement there
He resolved again the perils of the battle field to dare.

VII

The light of early morning beheld a stern array
Tho' few in numbers proudly advancing to the fray
Beheld the gallant hundreds who but the day before
Had met and conquered thousands move to the fight once more;
Tho' the field was rough and broken, the foemen posted strong,
In chapperel and defile Recasa's pass along,
From the northmen's gleaming column the charging shout was peal'd,
And again the voice of battle, went trembling from the field.

VIII

Again Arista's legions were torn and scattered where
Ridgeley's omnipresent pieces kept up the lurid glare;
Before the fierce Ranchero was never so beset,
Again the cloud of lances shrank from the bayonet.
But for La Vega's cannon firm planted on the height
And belching out their thunder, Arista were in flight;
Lo! the sabres gleam among them, hurrah! for gallant May!
The fierce charge of the horsemen for Taylor, wins the day!

IX

Meanwhile, tho' weak and weary, the garrison of Brown
Still thunders its defiance upon the hostile town.
From Matamoras thickly flew rocket, ball and shell,
Stern favors which were answered from the fort as fast and well.
Then from distant Palo Alto was heard the cannon roar,
Soon nearer at La Palma and louder than before;
Then from their battered ramparts this gallant little band
Saw the foemen helter skelter plunging in the Rio Grande.

X

A thrilling cheer was sounded from the beleagured post—
A cheer for Gen. Taylor, himself alone a host
For the stars and stripes now gleaming in triumph on the plain;
And the hardy men beneath them, grim with the battle stain.
On the field of Palo Alto Taylor's title *rough* was won
The *ready* too was added when with the morrow's sun
His arms shone at La Palma, and in the fight once more
He proved himself as *ready* and *rougher* than before.

END OF CANTO I.—*To be continued.*

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Mr. Editor.—The common complaint about Temperance Houses is, that they are poorly furnished, have scanty tables, filthy bed rooms, lazy chambermaids, and all about them is like Pharaoh's lean kine, except the bill, when that is presented it is very tall, round, and large up. Many temperance men commence keeping Temperance Hotels, inside of the bare walls of a building, and then expect the travelling public to patronize them because they are temperance houses, regardless of the inconvenience and poverty stricken appearance of their domicil. I would that many of our Temperance House keepers could call on Mr. Pearce of Geneva, who keeps the Temperance House in that place; many of them who make greater pretentions to landlordship would blush with confusion of face. Any gentleman travelling west of Albany by railroad, will do himself a favor to call on Mr. P. At his house they will find a home, and a table spread with all the rich profusion of the Empire State; good waiters, and good beds, and chambermaids of the benevolent order and whose kindness is only equalled by their modesty and respectful attention. J. G. G. *Troy.*

Lobsters.—We saw a large, fine-looking, live Lobster carried by our office a few days since.—*Michigan Argus.*

We congratulate the editor of the Argus on having witnessed so rare a spectacle. "Carried *by* your office." Well, we should like to see an office carry a lobster! Only think of it once.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, AUGUST 7, 1847.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published every Thursday morning at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N Y. Terms *one dollar* per annum. Address JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.
JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.
JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.
G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.
WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.
ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.
A. SMITH, Troy.
JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.
J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.
H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.
S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

AN EVIL HINTED AT.

Did any body ever think to draw in contrast the characters, habits, usefulness, and real social value of two mortals, the one by profession a *Gentleman*, the other by trade a MECHANIC? It would be a profitable work, we think, to bring out, clearly and strongly, these characteristics, as existing in the two persons occupying these relative stations in society, just to see *wherein* they differ, and thus fix an estimate upon the relative value and importance of each, as regards everything that makes MAN and MAN'S WORKS valuable to himself, to society, to his country, and to those who are to come after him.

We reckon if this were done faithfully, and with strict regard to truth, that your elegantly dressed and intensely perfumed "*gentleman*" would sink into insignificance, while your stalwart, hardy, industrious, hard-fisted and clear-brained MECHANIC, would raise proportionably high in station and estimation. The embrowned skin and coarse jacket would be found to cover more real worth, than the most delicate article or the finest French broadcloth.

It is well, sometimes, to keep these broad distinctions clearly in our view, for we cannot disguise the unpleasant fact, that a fine coat and a gold headed cane will often enable their worthless possessors to go where a leathern apron and an iron sledge would be refused an entrance, and would find the navigation *very* difficult indeed. This is getting to be too much the case in this country, for the credit of our republican institutions and boasted democratic character. The young people, especially, are beginning to a greater extent than it is comfortable to know, to pay deference to dress.—Worthlessness in purple and fine linen finds crowds of worshippers, while honest worth walks by in homely homespun with none to pay it the homage it deserves.

This false and unjust distinction has been the curse of aristocracy ridden Europe these many centuries: *Here* the evil is just developing itself. Oh! nip it in the bud! kill it *now*, before its roots strike deep or its branches spread. *Now* it *may be* destroyed, but soon if untouched, 'twill be indistructable as Canada thistles.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Mankind, particularly at the present day, are frequently annoyed by "wolves in sheep's clothing." Wherever the friend of Humanity directs his gaze gladdened by some light that bids fair to banish many of the shades that envelope the earth in darkness—in whatever Reformation moral, social or political, he becomes engaged—whenever he is made to rejoice at the unutterable benefits that have been achieved he is certain to encounter some of those devourers of everything good and sacred—"wolves in sheep's clothing."

Among the innumerable Journals of the day, *professing* to stand forth as the undaunted advocates of Justice and Humanity, the *Pioneer and Herald of Freedom* stands preeminent loud and boisterous in its assertions of regard for social Reform—the avowed champion of everything that is calculated to redeem and ennoble the Human Race, it exhibits an inconsistency so undisguised as to excite horror, yet so vast as to excite derision. We retain its name on our exchange list, rather to restrain our growing views of Humanity and keep us duly impressed with the remembrance how debased Man may become, than to derive instruction or satisfaction in poring over its columns,—columns subservient to any influence that Wealth or Superstition may deem proper to excercise.

In no respect does it exhibit a greater deficiency a more hypocritical or fanatical policy, than in the course it has hitherto pursued and is still pursuing in regard to Odd Fellowship and Masonry those heavenly lights permitted to dawn upon the world, to impart a cherished and celestial radience and chase away the gloomy mists of darkness ignorance. When the unfruitful brains of the editor and wearied with efforts for the invention of epithets, a host of menial correspondents are employed, who exhibit a greater proficiency in this choice department of knowledge than their would be blackguard employer.

The *Pioneer*, &c! of the 22nd July, contained another lengthy and pitiful article, in the form of a communication wherein the author, whether he be a correspondent or the *erudite* editor seems to have taken wonderful pains to make himself appear a fool! For this purpose so vast an amount of labor was unnecessary, as one sentence alone would have been sufficient to set the matter entirely at rest. But we will handle the subject in a different manner, and I ask that the editor will have sufficent moral fortitude to come out from his retreat and assume, for once, the character of a *Man!*

Has "*Saugus*" ever been a member of the "Freemasons, Odd Fellows and Rachabites."

If so, does he know aught of them that in any manner reflects to their injury or discredit?

If so, why does he not communicate said information to the world, and exhibit them in all their avowed deformity?

If "Saugus" has never had connection with all or either of the above bodies, by what authority does he presume to denounce them in terms with which we would not pollute this sheet, as traitorous and untrue to their natural relations "the pile of abusive epithets he had heaped confusedly together being surmounted by that of *Revellers?*"

Does the editor of the *Pioneer and Herald of Freedom*, know by experience the truth of such statements?

If he be aware of the correctness attached to such declarations why does he withhold the proof?

In with holding from the world testimony so important does he discharge his duty as a professed friend to the Human Race?

If, on the other hand, he adopts as his guides, "hearsay and common report does he perform his obligations as the editor of an independent sheet, in publishing editorials or communications, severely stigmatizing "Freemasons, Odd Fellows and Rechabites?"

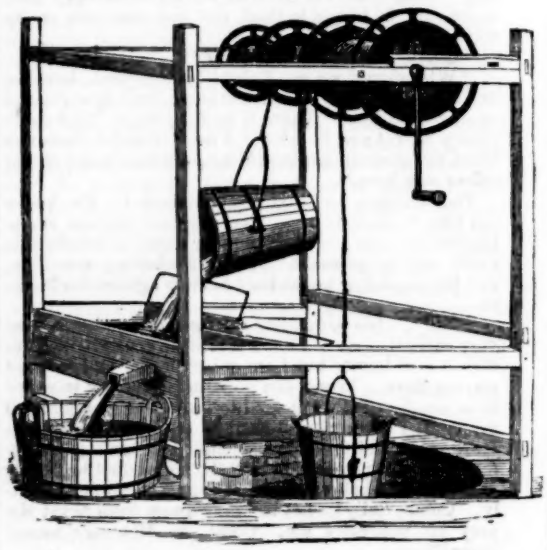
We trust that the editor of the Pioneer Herald, will condescend to answer the above interrogations before he again ventures out of his proper element or latitude.

We deny—and any man of reason will deny—that masons are, as a body untrue to their "natural obligations," as unblushingly asserted in the Pioneer. True, here and there, there may be found, "few and far between," those who are deaf to their natural relations, even as *editors* will occasionally be found wanting when weighed in the balance. But even then, soon as the discovery is made, are they not expelled from the order?

Connection with either of the orders, so repeatedly branded in the Pioneer instead of impairing, strengthens the natural relations. It elevates and dignifies Man's character teaches him the attitude in which he is placed before his fellows and inculcates upon him a sense of the duty he owes to others. And we ask the editor of the Pioneer, down to his subservient tribe of railing correspondents, whose own moral deficiencies bar them from admission and thus excite their malice, to point to a body of men more excellent in the discharge of every natural obligation than these self same "Freemasons, Odd Fellows and Rechabites."

This article has not been alone provoked by the attack continued in the Pioneer of the 22nd. We have long observed with feelings of horror, if not contempt, the recklessness evinced by that print, towards a large and worthy class of the community. And we now in conclusion ask that the editor will have the fortitude to make a substantiation of his frequent charges or the honor to retract them.

ADDRESS OF THE MACEDON CONVENTION BY WILLIAM GOODELL; AND LETTERS OF GERRIT SMITH.—The above interesting documents have been published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we have been happy to receive. At the present moment, when the public mind is again being directed to the subjects of the next Presidency and Vice Presidency, the able address of the Convention, in which the principles of the Liberty Party, are fully stated and explained, and the interesting letters of Gerrit Smith, so intimately associated with those principles, will be read with peculiar interest. Sold by S. W. Green, Patriot Office, at $2 per 100



SABIN'S PATENT DOUBLE WINDLASS.

The above Cut represents a perspective view of Sabin's Patent Double Windlass, in the Third Transition, for raising Water from wells. This is a most simple and efficient Machine for raising Water from Wells, and must eventually come into general use by all Farmers. It combines all the advantages of cheapness, durability, simplicity and compactness. No arrangement can be more simple and effectual. Its durability is only measured by the material of which it is composed, avoiding the loss of time and danger of letting down empty buckets in the common way. It is calculated to raise water with the utmost ease, as it is done by two buckets balancing each other, on two separate windlasses, arranged on one shaft; while one bucket is ascending, the other descending, alternately filling and emptying at the same time, leaving the well open at the top, and rendering the water pure and healthy, together with a facility of lengthening and shortening the rope, as the water rises or falls.

It is manufactured and for sale at the corner of Eagle and Hudson street in this city by A. Van Antwerp and J. T. Russell.

☞ Persons addressing the editor of this paper by letter are requested to sign their own name in every instance, so that we may be able to answer them.

SUPPOSE THE COTTON PLANT SHOULD BE UTTERLY DESTROYED!

The cultivation and manufacture of that curious and invaluable plant— COTTON gives employmentto a great army of human beings, keeps more machinery in constant motion than one can think of, with a steady brain, covers the people of the civil'zed world, to a g reater or less extent, with serviceable clothing, and is at the same time the source of almost boundless wealth.—What a tremendous revolution would be effected in the social, moral, commercial, mechanical and political world, if by any dire mischance, the cotton-plant should be suddenly anaibilated. The distress and confusion would be indiscribably awful, nor would it be confined to the grower, manufacturer or seller; it would extend down to every class of buyer and consumer of cotton stuffs, and would prove a calamity most terrible in its immediate and remote consequences. Those who would be most seriously affected, because least able to withstand any privation, would be the toiling millions of the sons and daughters of poverty who fill the innumerable cotton mills of the world; whose labor begins with the day, and only ends at its close. The whole commercial world would be shaken to its very centre, and inexplicably disarranged. Hundreds of thousands of those who are now rejoicing in the possession of great wealth, and all the advantages and pleasures that wealth bestows, would be reduced to poverty. In short the world would be filled with distress, and utter ruin would stare many millions in the face.

Reflections of this character, though based upon a supposition of the utmost improbability, are yet perhaps not altogether profitless, for they tend to bring home to the minds of many an idea of the inestimable value, the incalculable importance of the *Cotton Plant*—a single individual of the vast multitude of plants to be found in the vegetable kingdom.

And this idea may not inaptly lead the mind onward to similar reflections upon the character and relative value of other important products of the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and the intimate and infinitely interwoven relations which civilized man holds to Cotton, Wool, Silk, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Steel, Lead, precious Stones, Wheat, Rye, Corn,, Potatoes, and all the other great staples of the world. In every thing that relates to clothing, sustenance, national, commercial and individual business and wealth, enterprise and industry, all these things have a bearing, separately and collectively, that can scarcely be calculated or estimated.

Look at Cotton alone. In the united Kingdom of Great Britain, where the manufacture is carried on to the greatest extent, thousands of the most extensive Cotton Mills in the world are constantly running, employing a multitude of Males and Females of all ages. The number of spindles that are kept flying backwards and forwards in the Looms of that country in 1846, was no less than 18,000,000! In Germany the No. is 815, 000; Austria and Italy, 1,500,000; France, 3,500,000; Belgium, 420,000; Switzerland, 650,000; Russia, 700, 000; United States, 2,500,000. Making a grand total of 28,085, 000. Spindles in 1846! Doubless the number has since increased to upwards of 30,000,000.

These figures tell the whole story. These twenty-eight millions of busy Spindles, give us a birds eye insight into the character and magnitude of the manufacture of Cotton, and show us that our estimate of the consequences that would inevitably follow the sudden destruction of the curious Plant are by no means overrated—are not even half hinted at.

RATHER ENCOURAGING.—Our city agent Mr. CLARK informs us that he has added nearly 100 new names to our subscription list in this city during the past week.

☞ Bro. HARVISON our efficient Travelling Agent will visit the western part of this State in a few days. We bespeak for him a friendly reception.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.—*Arrival of the Hibernia.*

The Hibernia arrived at Boston this morning at 9 o'clock, making the passage in 13 days.

She left Halifax at 6 1-2 P. M. on the 31 ult.

The following are the quotations on the 19th ult

Flour, sweet, 34a35.; sour do. 27a29s. Wheat, red, 9s.4d a9s.8d; white, 9s.8d.a10s,2d. Beef, American mess, 88s.a94s. per tce.; 55a60s. per bbl. Pork, new mess, 76a78s; old mess 68a72.; new prime 60a62s.

A Liverpool paper of the 20th states that during the last ten days "the weather has been almost uninterruptedly fine, and each day strengthens the expectations entertained of an abundant harvest of Grain throughout the British Islands and all Europe."

The heavy decline in Corn which took place at the beginning of the mouth was checked. Since the 12th the market has again given way. The prospects of receiving still larger supplies from the United States, and by the way of the Mediteranian, added to the fair weather, which prevails in all quarters, depressed the market, which presented every aspect of a downward movement.

The Potatoe Crop is represented to be free from danger and contributed not a little to affect prices.

During the last week, however, the market has been much firmer. Prices of the 14th inst. became current, and were maintained throughout the week; and yesterday, (19th ult.) in Mark Lane, a further advance of 1s. took place. The trade in Indian corn was, however, paralyzed, and Flour was quite neglected.

Cotton has been quite steady since the 10th: sales pretty large, and a considerable quantity taken on speculation and for export.

In cured provisions there has been a limited business. Butter has receeded. Transactions in bacon small. Prices have receeded 2 to 4s. Pork is in limited demand. American hams are neglected, and prices, if anything, lower.

The reports from the manufacturing districts have an encouraging and satisfactory character.

Some few failures were noticed in the Manchester reports; but they are not large.

The woolen trade in Yorkshire is resuming a healthy position.

LIVERPOOL, July 18th.—The transactions going forward in this market since our previous report, are limited, and there is not any buoyancy in the trade.—The market was held on the 13th was well attened, and there was a fair demand for wheat at the advanced rates of the 9th. In Indian corn meal there was very little doing. On the opening of the market, the advanced prices of the 9th were generally demanded for flour; but sale was slow, and before the close, rather less money was taken. 39s 6d was established for western canal flour, being 1s per bbl above the currency for that day week. On the 16th there was a good attendance of country millers, directing their enquiries partly for good parcels of English and foreign wheat. Holders generally submitted to a decline of 3d per 70 lbs from the sales of the 14th. A tolerable amount of business was transacted at the abatement. Flour, on the contrary, was in more limited demand than usual. although willingly offered by holders at fully 2s per bbl below last Tuesday's rates; Western scarcely exceding 33sa34s 6d. Other lots sold at a trivial deduction.

Since the 16th little business has been transacted, and the top price of the best Western canal flour is quoted at 34s. per bbl. The finest quality of Indian corn is not worth more than 40s. per qr. Indian meal 14s.a14s. 6d. per bbl;. at which prices the sale is very dull.

The Macedonian arrived at Cork on the 16th of July.

Parliament was to be dissolved on the 24th ult.

SENTENCE OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS —The French Chamber of Peers has brought the trial concerning Ministerial corruption to a close. M. Teste will have to refund the 95.000 francs, be imprisoned 3 years pay a fine of 94,000 francs, and forfeit his peerage, office and civil rights. Gen. Cubieres forfeits a fine of 10,000 francs, his peerage, and his military honors. Parmentier forfeits his civil rights and a fine of 10,000 francs. M. Pellapra, it is now said, will present himself on Monday to the Court that he may receive the sentence his offence demands.

The effects of these revelations, at this moment cannot fail to prove most disastrous to the Cabinet, and an early dissolution of the Ministry appears inevitable.

The King and Queen of Belgium were in Paris. The King, it is said, wishes to abdicate in favor of his son in consequence of continued ill health.

All quiet in Portugal.

The late revolutionary junta had issued a proclamation announcing to the nation the surrender of its powers.

MARKET.

FLOUR.—The Hibernia's news, showing a material decline in Flour since the advices per Washington, was received early this morning, but produced very little excitement. Before the news there were small sales of Genessee at $6a6 12 1-2. After the steamer we heard of the sale of two or three lots of Genessee at 5,87 1-2 but it was generally held at 6,00. Western was offered at 5,75a5,87 1-2, with small sales.

GRAIN.—Scarcely any thing doing. 2000bu. oats sold at 43 cts.

FEED.—Sales about 30.000 bu. shorts at 9c for coarse; 12c for fine; second quality fine feed at 16a17c; middlings 81 1-4 per cwt.

Canal Receipts for the 4th Week in July.—Flour, 82,706 bbls.; Ashes, 480.; Beef, 573 do.; Pork, 4,667 do.; Whiskey, &c., 12,700 gals., Corn, 154,000 bus.; Barley, 5,500 do.; Oats, 30,500 do.; Rye, 5,000 do.; Wheat, 39,300 do.; Peas and Beans, 400 do.; Clov. and Grs Sd., 76.800 lbs; Flax seed, 28,200 do.; Butter, 105,600 do.; Cheese, 84,000 do.; Lard, 124,100 do.; Wool, 637,700 do.; Hams and Bacon, 121,900.

New York, August 2—7 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls $7 Pots dull at 4,81 1-4—decline of 6 1-2c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was steady early in the morning, but steamer being Telegraphed at 8 o' clock business became generally suspended. When the quotations from Liverpool were made public there was a pause in the market, few or no buyers offering. There were sellers of Mich. at 5,50, and Gen. at 5,75. No sales on 'Change. A few buyers appeared. Holders would not generally meet their views. Some sellers were found, however, at 5,25 for Michigan, 5,50a5,62½ for Genessee. The sales reach about 2000 bbls; no enquiry for shipment, operators not being ready to move untill the letter mail was received. The market closed dull at 5,25a5,50 for Michigan and Genesee, but it cannot be considered settled. Sale 200 bbls meal at 2,75. Rye Flour is $4 in small lots.

GRAIN.—The advices by the steamer had a depressing effect upon grains, excepting rye. Wheat could have been bought at 3 to 5c cheaper; no sales. Corn fell off to 60a62 1-2 for mixed; 65a66c for flat, yellow round and white. The sales were about 25,000 bu. including 5000 mixed, to arrive next week, at 60c.—Before the steamer a cargo of yellow sold at 68c.—Small sale rye at 81c. Oats 48a50.

PROVISIONS are entirely stagnant. Pork could be bought cheaper.

COTTON is up 1-4 c per lb.

STOCKS—At the Board to-day Harlem advanced 3-4 Farmers'1-4. Sales Tr. Notes 106; Gov't 6s, 67. 106 1 4; Harlem 64 1-2; Norwich 56 1-2; L. Isl 34 3-8.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool 3s 6d and 10 1-2 d; London 3s 9da1s.

STERLING dull.

Buffalo August 2—12. M.

The market to-day was dull, and no sales either of flour or grain were made to any extent, buyers being scarce.

The receipts for July were of flour 273,000 bbls. Wheat 960,000 bu. Corn 680,000 bu.

The receipts for the last 24 hours were of 5,750 bbls. Wheat 35,000 bu. Corn 30.000 bu.—*Jour.*

INVENTORS CLAIMS.

COUPLINGS FOR CARS.

Invented by William C. Russey, of Buckgrove, Illinois. Patented 17th July, 1847. No. 5194. What he claims as his invention, and secures by letters patent, is coupling and uncoupling cars by means of an eccentric tumbler, revolving roller, turning dog and coupling bar, constructed, arranged and operated in the manner and for the purpose set forth, the coupling being effected by the motion of the car.

CULTIVATOR.

Invented by Alanson E. Odell, of Royalton, N. Y.—Patented 17th July, 1847. No. 5195. What he claims as his invention and secures by letters patent, is first the combination of the two double jointed, hinged and wheeled wing frames, containing side cultivators, with the central frame contalning the third wheel and central cultivator, constructed, arranged and operated in such manner that u dulatory land may be cultivated in uniform depths of furrows, without straining or breaking the frame—the cultivators being made to accommodate themselves to the hills and hollows and other inequalities of the land, by means of flexible central joints or hinges, attached to the aforesaid central frame. Second—he also claims combining a thin wheel with the two side wheels in a jointed, flexible or folding cultivator frame, made in the manner above described.

PLUMBE'S daguerrian Galleries OF PATENT Premium Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 136 Chesnt street, Philadelphia, 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pensylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather.

Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

*** Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 16tf

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla as an alterative and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United Society of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations.

Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians

Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry st., Troy.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

New Watch and Jewelry Store—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlary, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23y1 VISSCHER MIX.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house keepers emporium, No 386 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No 517 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times ap 8.

E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, No 512 Broadway, Albany.

Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencils Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver bought for their full value in exchange for Goods.

Albany, Jul- 1, 1847. 32nf

Removal of W. C. Little & Co's Bookstore—The Stock for sale at a great Discount. The subscribers have taken Messrs Townsend's large store, No. 53 State st, formerly occupied by Wilder & Bleecker, and will open the new store in a few weeks. In the interim, to avoid removing so large a stock of Books and Stationary of every description, it is offered for sale at a discount of 25 per cent.—Gentlemen contemplating to replenish their Libraries with Standard Works London Editions, in rich bindings at handsome rates, and purchasers of Books for Academies and Schools are invited to call and make selections Many of the Cheap Publications, Novels, Pamphlets, &c., will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the printed prices

32w3 W C LITTLE & Co. in the Museum

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canuras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E SISSON,

18 1y No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

Fine Green and Black Teas, AT NEW YORK PRICES. Those who desire good Teas, and at reasonable prices, should not fail to call at the Depot of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 379 Broadway, Albany, (old No. 48 Market street.) They will sell all qualities of Green and Black Teas at twenty-five to fifty per cent cheaper than such Teas are usually sold. Their celebrated "Oolong" Black Teas at fifty cents is admitted to be as good as is sold elsewhere at six shillings, and their Young Hyson at seventy five cents is better than many sell at a dollar. A single trial will satisfy any one that such is the fact Teas which do not give entire satisfaction, may be returned, and the money refunded.

Albany, July 1. 31tf

Albany Museum, every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A great variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlettas, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c, sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day. 30tf.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Good news for the Blind!

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. A. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 496 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office.

Albany, March 25, 1847. Ap 22 m3

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c, &c, of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction

1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 386 Broadway.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient [without resort to mineral poisons,] to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Sypolliac and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abcesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Ashma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms. it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

F. H. METZGER'S

HAIR CUTTING and SHAVING SALOON:

No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

Diplomas—Independent Order of Rechabites. For Sale at this office. 25tf

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirally calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dispepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. 17

Sugars—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

OPTIC NERVE OIL.

FOR WEAK EYES.

This Oil has a direct influence on the Optic nerve. It imparts to the whole eye its pristine strength and vigor. Individuals in Albany, some 60 years of age, by using this have almost literally obtained new organs of vision. Gentlemen of studious habits and ladies whose power of sight have become impaired by close application will find this to be of essential utility. In no instance sold except by myself personally. Price one dollar. For 10 or 20 cts I may be enclosed and sent by mail to any part of the Union.

ap22 m3 Dr. G. A. KNAPP, Oculist, 496 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

STARCH—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell,

"Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed
Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed."

SMITH & PACKARD.

A LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

THE YANKEE BLADE,

A Home Journal and Fireside Companion, devoted to Literature, Education, Morals, Fun, News, &c.

Published every Saturday at $2 per annum.

This Literary and Family Journal having during the past six years, met with the most brilliant and unexpected success, numbering its subscribers by thousands, in almost every quarter of the Union,—the Publishers grateful for the many favors shown to them, have determined to make such improvements in its character, as will greatly enhance its attractiveness and value, and render it worthy of still higher applause Its size has been greatly enlarged, and various other improvements introduced, making it one of the best and most attractive newspapers in the Union.

Among other leading features, the Blade will contain from one to four of the Richest and most Interesting Stories of the Day. Not only original, but gems of the European and American Magazines, and in all cases preference will be shown to such as can be published entire in a single paper In addition its columns will be stored with Popular essays by able Writers. Choice and beautiful Poems, Gleanings from New Works, Selections from Foreign Journals, Mirth-creating Sketches, "Whittlings," Jokes, Scraps, News Items, and every thing else that can give zest and piquancy to the least.

In brief, our object will be to render it an agreeable, entertaining and ever welcome Family Visitor, brimming always with instruction and Amusement, and especially desirable to the Family Circle

MATHEWS, GOULD & Co.

Publishers, 138 1-2 Washington st, Boston, Mass.

For sale at Cooks News Office Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. JA M McKINNEY.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [13] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at

H. R. HOFFMAN'S. No. 71 state st, Albany.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoides, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

P. W. BARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, $4 per square of 12 lines
" 6 " $6 " "
" 12 " $10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it Invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known: it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; and Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

☞ Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M D MOORE,
Albany, Aug. 17, 1841. Cor of Grand and Lydius sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

The undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and feel event to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PILING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1846. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the treatment of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the above named remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.
Albany, April 2, 1846. WM. B STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st, Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 23 y1

Albany Cigar Depot, Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar 1 1tf

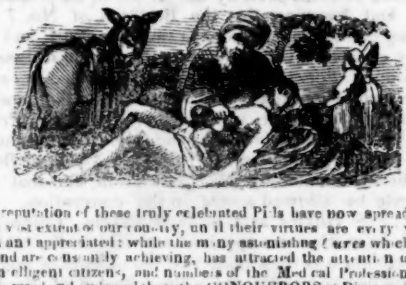
D. Harris, jr., Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper Hangings, Borders, Curtain papers, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and paper box materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse No. 8 Green St Albany.

N. B. County Merchants, and Dealers in our line of business, will find it to their advantage to call, before purchasing elsewhere new styles constantly receiving. ap 8. m. 3.

WANTED.—THREE more competent Travelling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills:

The ALPHA and OMEGA of Medicines!



THE reputation of these truly celebrated Pills have now spread over the whole extent of our country, and all their virtues are every where known and appreciated: while the many astonishing cures which they have and are continually achieving, has attracted the attention of our most intelligent citizens, and numbers of the Medical Profession have come forward and endorsed them the CONQUERORS of Disease. These truly vegetable extract pills, as a family cathartic, acknowledge no equal, being destitute of all mineral medicines. They can be administered at all times and under all circumstances with the happiest results and with the full assurance that a cure is certain to follow, if a cure be possible. OTHER Sugar Coated Pills have recently been circulated throughout city and country, but as they are composed of injurious medicines, and made by a set of unprincipled adventurers, destitute of all medical knowledge, a discerning public will deal out to them that silent rebuke which their consummate impudence so richly merits.

Herrick's Pills sell for 25 cents per Box. Each box contains 30 Pills—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINAMENT.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunk Sinews, Ague in the Breast and Face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherever an external application is needed. The rapidity with which this

WONDER WORKING MEDICINE

Cures the worst cases of the above diseases, and has attracted the ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doct. has put the price at 25 cts. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased spine, accompanied with full directions.

DR. HERRICK'S

VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS

put up in boxes, accompanied with directions, and sell for 25 cents. Each box will make half a gallon.

Also, those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., will find a friend in the use of

DR. HERRICK'S

GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 18 3-4 cents, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the best and cheapest plaster now in use.

☞ Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, 73 State street, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists in country merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

Albany, June 25, 1847. 30n.6

SCALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required.

Double beam Counter Scales,	4 sizes.	
Single beam	"	2 sizes.
Common beam	"	4 sizes.
Brass beam	"	for Druggists' and Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by

HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufactory, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the times so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Whalebone for dresses kept constantly on hand.

Albany Steamboat Hotel.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the markets afford. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with any other establishment in the city of Albany.

Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier.

W. LITTLEJOHN.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the Odeon a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1-2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27 tf

ALBANY AGENCY DEPOT

OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, &c.
Constantly at retail,

DOCT. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, Lozenges, Tonic Bitters, Sciatic Liniment and Royal Galbanum Strengthening Plaster.
A. Sherman's Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster.
R. B. Folger's Olosuonian
Griffin's Rail Road Pill and Lion of the day.
Phinney's Family Pill.
Brandreth Vegetable Pill.
Gratenburg Company's Vegetable Pill.
J. B. Hibbard's Family Medicines and Worm Physic.
Porter's Dysentary and Diarrhea, certain remedy.
Sam'l Lee's Wyndham Pills
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
J. Durkie's *Green* Mountain O. Ointment.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor
Davis' Rheumatical Paste and Magical Pain Extractor, Sticking Salve and Spirits of Soap.
B. F. Fahnestock and Co's Vermifuge.
A. Cooley's Vegetable Elixer, or Cough Drops.
Sir John Hill's Balsam of Honey.
P. R. Hulbert's Botanic Cough Elixer, with a variety of other medicines, too numerous to mention.

JAMES F. WHITNEY,
39tf No 190 & 200 Water st., State Basin.

C. ROLLMER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

AND OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc, and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

☞ Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange. Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

☞ National Reform Society of Albany, meet every Thursday Evening, at their Hall on the corner of Division street and Broadway. The Hall to Let for any moral or religious purpose. Apply on the premises. May 15—tf

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.

N.Y. *Ohio.* *Mich.* *W.T.*

NEW AGENTS.

Bro. Jas. S. Huyler, New York City.
" Wm. R. McCall, Marshall, Michigan.
" James Holmes, Ackron, Ohio.
" Appleby, Ohio City, Ohio.
" A. G. Searles, Cleveland, Ohio.
" J. L. Tillman, Medina, N. Y.
" James Bayliss, Massillon, Ohio.
" Chas. H. Kies, Buffalo, N. Y.
" G. J. Webb, " "

For the Mechan c's Advocate

Bro. Tanner.—I have always admired the principles on which the *Mechanics Mutual Protections* are founded viz. to establish a just relation between the employer and employed; showing and maintaining that the welfare and prosperty of one depended upon the prosperity of the other. Hence any, and all combinations, against each other is wrong in principle and injurious and distructive in its practice upon both employed and employer, therefore both are admired into the institutions for the purpose of educating each other in the various mechanical and scientific branches, as well as cultivating a feeling of mutual interest and love for each other. Where ever these principles acted upon a glorious light will illumine. the pathway of the mechanic, and he will begin to behold the position he should occupy in the scale of his being an endeavour to attain it by all laudable efforts. I am well assurred that most of the evils and burdens which afflict society fall almost entirely upon the mechanic or laboring man; now this system of things we seek to remedy and to relieve the oppressed as much as possible; that all the evils can be removed I do not believe: but I would have them bear equally upon all upon every member of society hence all special privileges granted to one set of men must take away privileges and rights from others and is therefore wrong and should not be tolerated by any enlightened nation. For just so much as one is benefited by his grants and charters in just such a proportion is some other injured by the act; I am for equal rights to all the rich and the poor, the needy and the affluent alike.

The present mode of supporting government by an imposition of duties upon foreign fabrics is wholly wrong and burdensome to the producing classes. It bears unequally upon the rich and poor; every citizen should pay for the support of government in proportion to his means, it is not so under the present system; for the poor without one dollar in the world pays as much if not more then those who are worth millions. Government should be supported by a direct tax upon the wealth of the County. The people then would be excited to a degree of vigilance neccessary to guard and preserve their rights It is the only correct principle upon which government can be supported any length of time, it is the only reasonable candid and democratic system; any other they is fraught with crime, oppression and injustice.

It is for the advantage of all classes that the present should be abolished and direct taxation substitute in its place. There are other and numerous reforms to make in the government and society in this country before the producing classes can properly attain, and retain, their true position in society. If the above thoughts should be found worthy of attention they are at your disposal; I intend to pursue my reflections a little further on this subject.

Yours Respectfully. J. S. W.

Troy; July 1847.

☞ We have received several letters during the past week from bros. of the Protection, all of whom speak in the most encouragoing terms of the Progress of the order.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF M. M. P. S. N. Y.

We are indebted to a friend for the proceedings which we give below. They are of much interest and should be attentively read. We shall continue them weekly till all are disposed off:

Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock, assembled in Convention Hall; J. S. Huyler, D. G. P., called the meeting to order. The reading of the minutes of the forenoon session was suspended until afternoon session,

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Brooklyn Protection No. 7, then presented their report:

Whereas the late Grand Protection of the State of New York, did grant a charter to form a Protection, to be styled P. No. 7. of Br ooklyn, and which was duly organized; but having failed to conform to the requirements of the A. C., in withholding her quarterly reports for more than one year, has thus rendered Protection No. 7 extinct. But your committee taking into consideration that their charter having never been surrendered or demanded by the A. C., or its proper officers, and knowing that the Brethren of No. 7 were making continued exertions to reinstate No 7, an l have finally effected it under the sanction of one or more of the Grand Officers: therefore your committee has come to the conclusion that it will be promoting the good and welfare of the order to recognize Brooklyn Protection No. 7, do therefore offer the following resolution: That the reorganization of Protection No. 7, of Brooklyn, be scanctioned by this Convention, and that their delegate be allowed a seat in the convention. Geo. Clark, J. S Huyler, and S. M. Morrison, Committee; which on motion was received and laid on the table.

A motion was then made that the officers of this convention demand and receive the charter of Brooklyn Protection No. 7, which was done, and the charter of Brooklyn Protection No. 7, which was done, and the charter duly surrendered. A petition was then received from several practical Mechanics of the city of Brooklyn, praying for a charter for a M. M. Protection in that city, which was received, and a charter granted, numbering 7. The convention then ordered that no Brother be allowed to speak more than once to any question until all have spoke who wish, and no longer than ten minutes at each time.

On motion of Br. J. A. Heath, a committee of one from each district was appointed to draft a form of regalia to be recommended to the Grand Convention of U. S. A. The committee to consist as follows:

Dist. 1, J. A. Heath.	Dist. 5, A. Hanna.
" 2, J Rutherford.	" 6, J. W. Hamilton.
" 3, Geo Clark.	" 7, S. A. Holmes.
" 4, W. D. Gilbert.	" 8, J. Anderson.

The books and papers of the G. Secretary and Treasurer were referred to the Finance Committee to examine and report thereon. The quarterly reports of Subordinate Protectors was referred to the committee on elections to examine and report thereon. The amendments to constitution were then taken up, when on motion, Ge . Clark, Hopper and Stearns, was appointed a committee to write out and transpose the proposed amendments to the constitution.

Br. A. Hanna then offered the following resolution, that the Grand Secretary be required to make out the report of the annual convention, as required by Article 13, of the constitution of the G. Convention of the U. S. A., and to forward to each subordinate Protection in the quarterly reports of the Grand Sec. of the U. S A., as soon as received by him, which on motion was adopted.

The amendments to Article 3d, section 5, clause I, having been reported by the committee on motion for adoption, was lost. The amendments to article 17 of the constitution of A. C. was lost. The proposed amendments to article 12 was also lost, also the amendments to article 5nd, sec. 1, on motion for adoption was lost.

The amendments 2, sec. 2, clause 1st, was so amended as to read 6 months instead of 12. Convention then adjourned to 1 1-2 o'clock.

Convention Hall, 1 1 2 o'clock. J. S. Huyler, D. G. P., called the convention to order, the Sec. called the roll of delegates. The minutes of the last two sessions were then read, amended, corrected, and approved. On motion a committee of one from each district was appointed to suggest the place of holding the next annual convention. The Chair appointed

Dist. 1, J. McDonald.	Dist. 5, J. M. Clark.
" 2, J. J. Rutherford.	" 6, W. W. Willard.
" 3, J. Deforest.	" 7, D. Reese.
" 4, A. C. Van Epps.	" 8, J. P. Hall,

The business of the convention was then suspended for the purpose of receiving a communication of Bro. G. J. Webb, D. G. P. U. S. A., which was read and placed on file. A communication was then received from the committee of arrangements for a grand demonstration of Mechanics Mutual Protections, of the city of New York, inviting the members of the convention to attend the same, on Thursday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle, which invitation was accepted, and the communication placed on file.

The proposed amendments to Article 2, sec. 1, to read 'not over 60 years,' was lost.

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to suggest a better organization and increase of districts:

Dist. 1, G. F. Hopper.	Dist. 5, J. W. Churchill.
" 2, W. F. Bennett.	" 6, J. W. Hamilton.
" 3, R. Macfarlane.	" 7, D. Rees.
" 4, Philip Hogle.	" 8. J. Wilber.

The motion to strike out all of article 13, of the constitution of annual convention was lost.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of designating the place of holding the next annual convention, reported that Auburn would in their opinion be the most suitable place for the next meeting, which on motion, was adopted by the convention.

The bill of expenses to new York, of S. Franks, late G. T. of the State, having been reported correct by the finance committee, was audited and ordered paid.

The Resolution of Br. J. McDonald. to procure a charter, was on motion referred to the next annual convention. Br. D. Reese then offered the following additional article to the constitution of subordinate protections, which on motion was adopted, viz:

Art. 7. This constitution shall not be altered, amended, annulled or suspended, but in session of the Grand Convention; and any alteration desired to be made must be communicated to the Grand Secretary three months before action can be taken on the same, and the Grand Secretary must notify all Protections of the contemplated change, so that due time for the consideration of such important matter may be had by all.

The Finance Committee then reported that they had examined the books, accounts and papers of the G. S. and found them all correct. The several delegates were ordered to make out their bill of traveling expenses to this Convention before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and present the same to the Finance committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending July 24, 1847.

To Jesse Bullock, Jr. and Sewall Benson, of New York, for improvement in machines for Paring Apples. Patented July 24, 1847.

To David Cannon and Heman S. Lucas, of Chester, Mass., for improvement in composition for Fire Bricks. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Richard M. Hoe, of New York, for improvement in Rotary Printing Presses. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Richard M. Hoe, of New York, for other improvement in Printing Presses. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Emanuel Parker, of Camden, South Carolina, for improvement in Water Wheels. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Timothy Gilbert, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Metallic Frames for Piano Fortes. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Alexey W. Von Schmidt and Julius H. Von Schmidt, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in centrifugal lamps. Patented July 24, 1847.

To William James Cantelo (residing in England, for improvement in Artificial Incubation. Patented July 24, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To Nathaniel Bachelor, of New York, for design for Clock Frames. Patented July 24, 1847.

To James Albro, Jr. of Elizabethtown, N. J. for design for Floor Cloth. Patented July 24, 1847.

To Don A. Booth, of New York, for design for ornamental Buttons. Patented July 24, 1847.

RE-ISSUES.

To Elijah Pratt, of New York, for improvement in Artificial Nipples. Patented August 4, 1845. Antedated July 4, 1845. Re-issued July 24, 1847.—*Scientific American.*

Horse power in steam engines is calculated as the power which would raise 33,000 pounds a foot high in a minute, or 90 pounds at the rate of 4 miles an hour.